

Where the powers of attorney are not produced, and it does not appear that this section was complied with, the deed is invalid. *Citizens' Fire Ins. Co. v. Doll*, 35 Md. 103.

When a deed containing a power of attorney is duly executed, proof of the execution of the power is unnecessary. *Davidson v. Beatty*, 3 H. & McH., 594.

See art. 10, sec. 28, *et seq.*

1904, art. 21, sec. 26. 1888, art. 21, sec. 26. 1860, art. 24, sec. 26.
1856, ch. 154, sec. 22.

26. Such power of attorney shall be deemed to be revoked when the instrument containing the revocation is recorded in the office in which the deed should properly be recorded.

Ibid. sec. 27. 1888, art. 21, sec. 27. 1860, art. 24, sec. 27. 1856, ch. 154, sec. 23.

27. Any person executing a deed conveying real estate, as agent or attorney for another, shall describe himself in and sign the deed as agent or attorney.

There is nothing in this section prohibiting the continuance of the common law method of executing deeds under powers of attorney. The method pointed out by this section is also valid. *Posner v. Bayless*, 59 Md. 61.

This section held to have been complied with. *Citizens' Fire Ins. Co. v. Doll*, 35 Md. 103. And see *Posner v. Bayless*, 59 Md. 61.

Ibid. sec. 28. 1888, art. 21, sec. 28. 1865, ch. 47.

28. Every bond, writing obligatory or contract for the conveyance of real estate, or any interest or estate of, in, or relating to real estate, and every bond, writing obligatory or contract for the leasing and demising for any term of years, of real estate, may be executed, acknowledged and recorded in the same manner as deeds of real estate are required by this article to be executed, acknowledged and recorded, and as if such bonds, writings obligatory and contracts were deeds as aforesaid; and a certified copy of the record of any such bond, writing obligatory or contract shall be received as evidence of such bond, writing obligatory or contract, as fully as a like copy of the record of any such deed duly executed, acknowledged and recorded in the manner aforesaid would be evidence of such deed.

For a case involving the act of 1831, ch. 205, section 3 (authorizing bonds of conveyances to be recorded): see *United States Ins. Co. v. Shriver*, 3 Md. Ch. 384.

1906, ch. 65.

29. A release of a vendor's lien retained in any deed of conveyance may be made in the following form, or to the like effect: I hereby release the vendor's lien retained in the above (or within) deed. Witness my hand and seal this——day of———[Seal]. Such release may be written by the vendor or his assignee upon the record in the office where the deed is recorded, and attested by the clerk of the court. Or such a release may be endorsed on the original deed by the vendor or his assignee; and upon such deed, with the release thereon endorsed, being filed in the office in which the deed is recorded, the clerk shall record such release at the foot of said deed. Every release executed in either of the above modes shall be construed and deemed sufficient to